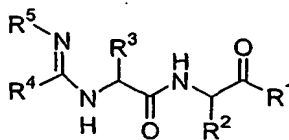


**WE CLAIM:**

1. A compound of Formula (I):



- 5 wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is benzoxazol-2-yl, oxazolo-[4.5-b]-pyridin-2-yl, 2-ethyl-[1.3.4]-oxadiazol-5-yl, 2-phenyl-[1.3.4]-oxadiazol-5-yl, 3-phenyl-[1.2.4]-oxadiazol-5-yl, 3-thien-3-yl-[1.2.4]-oxadiazol-5-yl, 3-pyridin-3-yl-[1.2.4]-oxadiazol-5-yl, 3-ethyl-[1.2.4]-oxadiazol-5-yl, 5-ethyl-[1.2.4]-oxadiazol-3-yl, or 2-methoxymethyl-[1.3.4]-oxadiazol-5-yl; and

- 10 R<sup>2</sup> is ethyl or *n*-propyl;

R<sup>3</sup> is cyclohexylmethyl, 1-methylcyclohexylmethyl, cyclopentylmethyl, 1-methylcyclopentylmethyl, cyclopropylmethylsulfinylmethyl, cyclopropylmethylsulfonylmethyl, 2-phenylsulfanylethyl, 2-phenylsulfonylethyl, pyridin-2-ylmethylsulfonylmethyl, benzylsulfinylmethyl, benzylsulfonylmethyl, 2-(difluoromethoxy)-benzylsulfonylmethyl, or 2-chlorobenzyl;

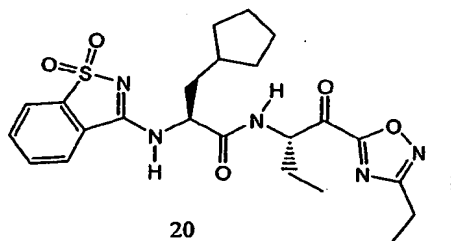
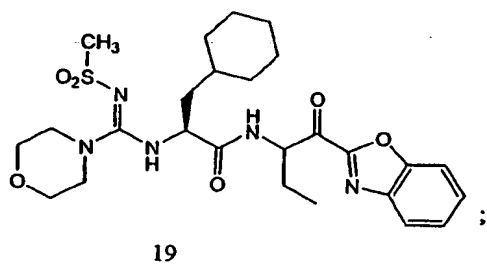
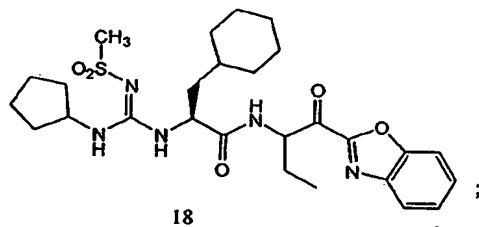
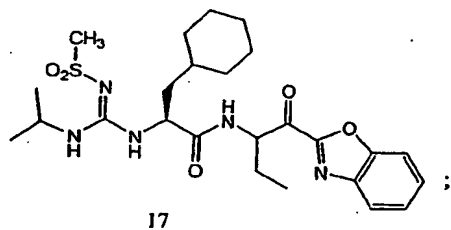
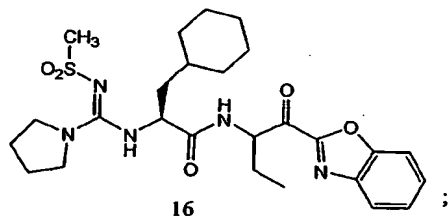
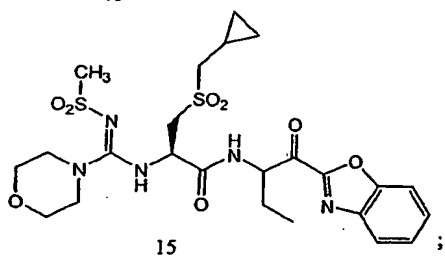
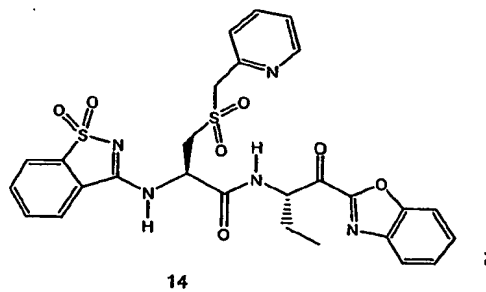
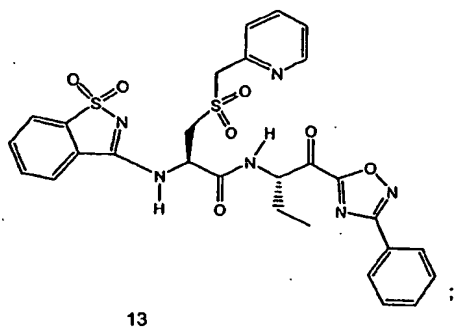
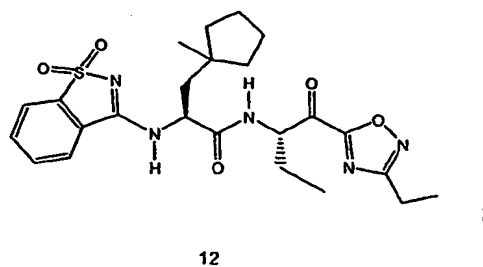
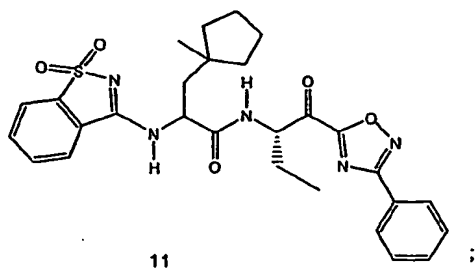
R<sup>4</sup> is methyl, phenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, isopropylamine, cyclopentylamine, tetrahydropyran-4-yl, morpholin-4-yl, or pyrrolidin-1-yl;

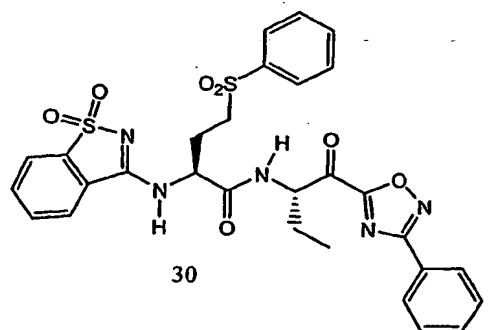
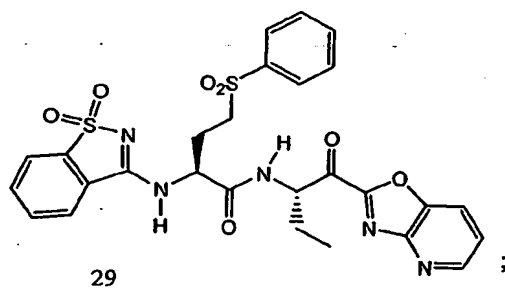
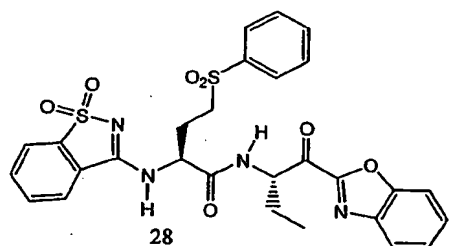
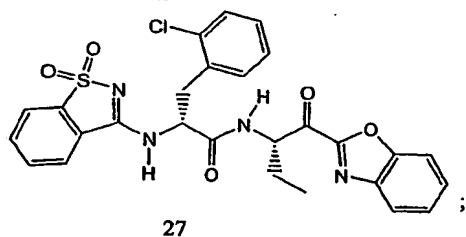
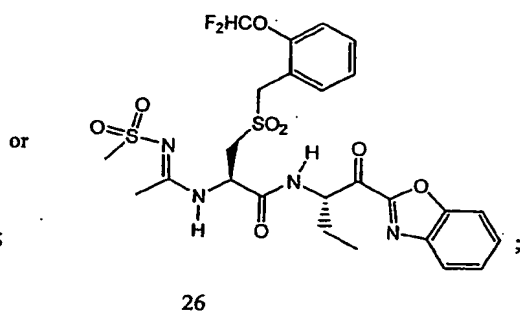
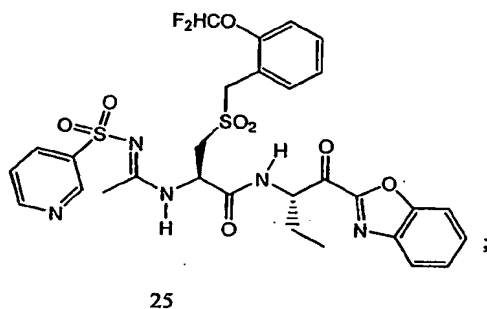
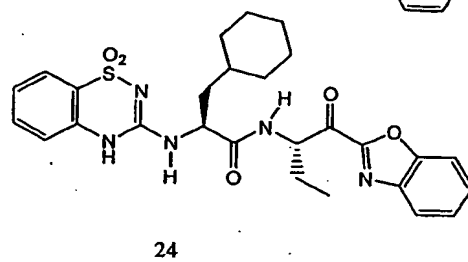
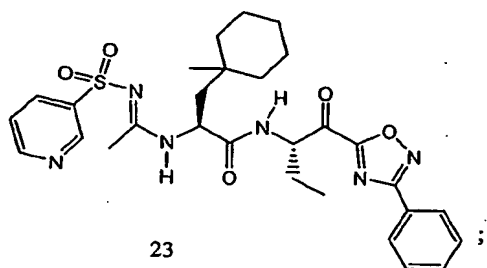
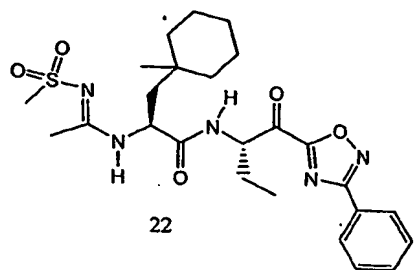
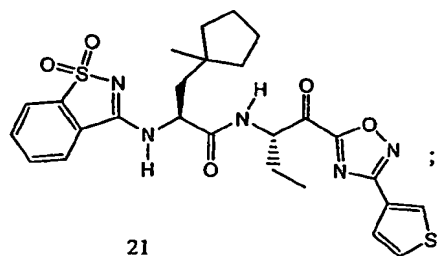
R<sup>5</sup> is methylsulfonyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, ethoxycarbonyl, or pyridin-3-ylsulfonyl; or

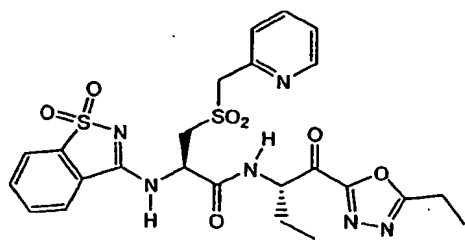
- 20 R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the atoms to which they are attached form 1,1-dioxo-benzo[d]isothiazol-3-yl or 1,1-dioxo-1,4-dihydro-λ<sup>6</sup>-benzo[1.2.4]thiadiazin-3-yl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

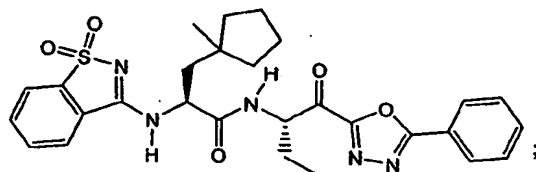




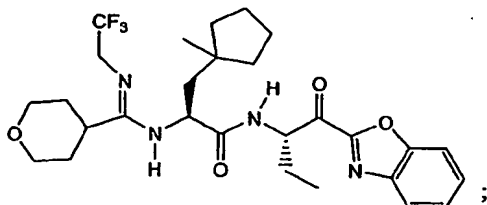




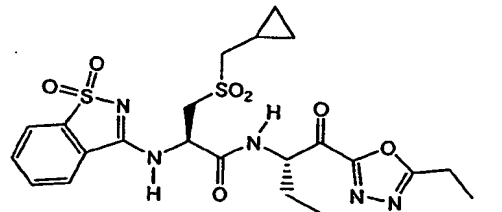
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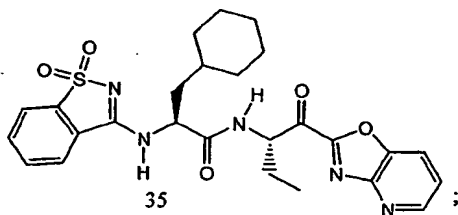
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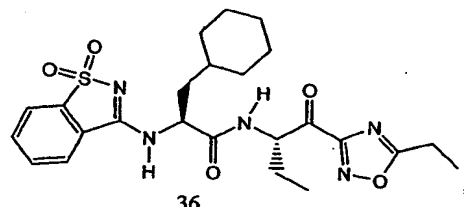
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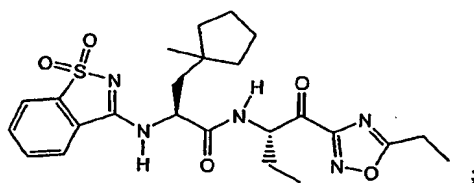
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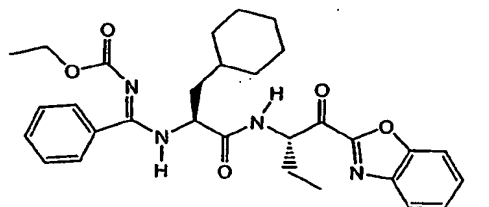
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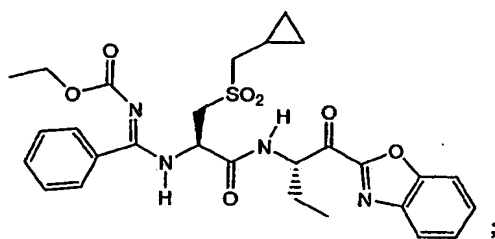
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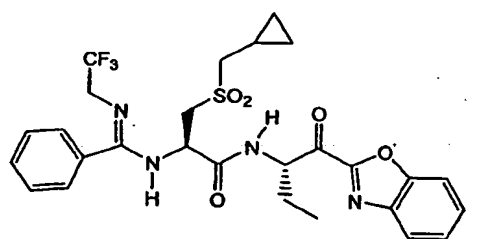
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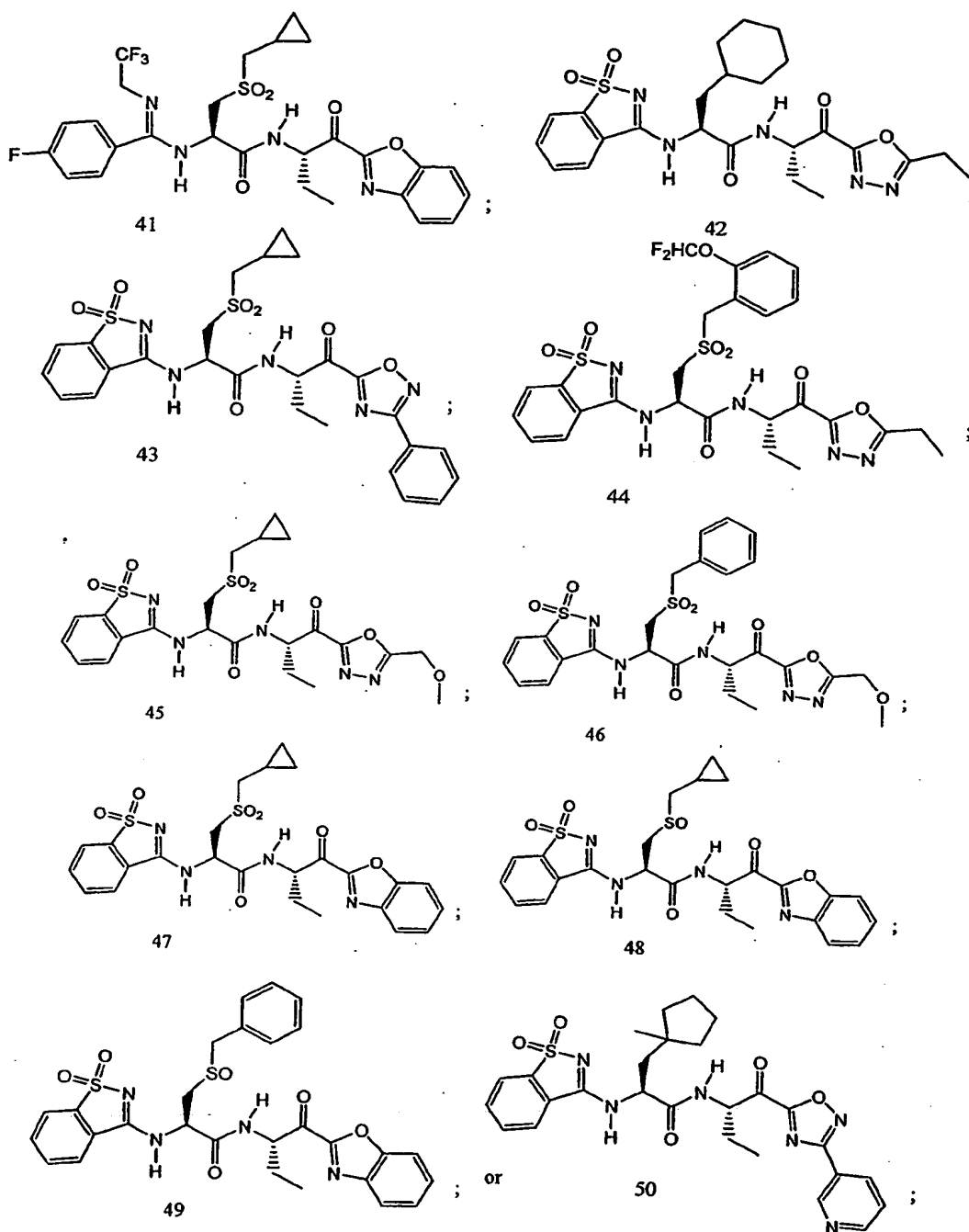
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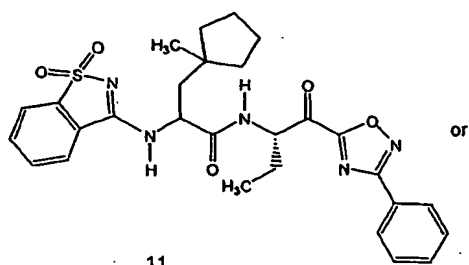
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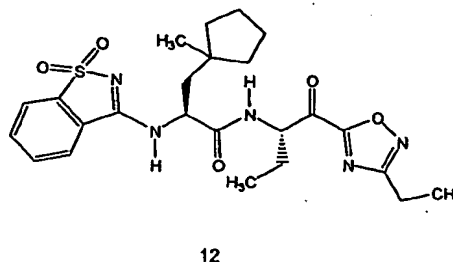
5

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A compound of formula:



or



4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of any of the Claims 1-3 in admixture with one or more suitable excipients.
5. A method for treating a disease in an animal mediated by cysteine proteases which method comprises administering to the animal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of any of the Claims 1-3.
6. A method of treating a patient undergoing a therapy wherein the therapy causes an immune response in the patient comprising administering to the patient a compound of any of the Claims 1-3
7. The method of Claim 6 wherein the therapy involves treatment with a biologic.
8. The method of Claim 7 wherein the biologic is a protein.
9. The method of Claim 7 wherein the biologic is an antibody.
10. The method of Claim 9 wherein the biologic is Remicade<sup>®</sup>, Refacto<sup>®</sup>, Referon-A<sup>®</sup>, Factor VIII, Factor VII, Betaseron<sup>®</sup>, Epogen<sup>®</sup>, Embrel<sup>®</sup>, Interferon beta, Botox<sup>®</sup>, Fabrazyme<sup>®</sup>, Elspar<sup>®</sup>, Cerezyme<sup>®</sup>, Myobloc<sup>®</sup>, Aldurazyme<sup>®</sup>, Verluma<sup>®</sup>, Interferon alpha, Humira<sup>®</sup>, Aranesp<sup>®</sup>, Zevalin<sup>®</sup> or OKT3.
11. A method of treating immune response in an animal that is caused by administration of a biologic to the animal which method comprises administering to the animal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of any of the Claims 1-3.
12. A method of conducting a clinical trial for a biologic comprising administering to an individual participating in the clinical trial a compound of any of the Claims 1-3 with the biologic.
13. A method of prophylactically treating a person undergoing treatment with a biologic with a compound of any of the Claims 1-3 to treat the immune response caused by the biologic in the person.
14. A method of determining the loss in the efficacy of a biologic in an animal due to the immune response caused by the biologic comprising administering the biologic to the animal in the presence and absence of a compound of any of the Claims 1-3.
15. A method of improving efficacy of a biologic in an animal comprising administering the biologic to the animal with a compound of any of the Claims 1-3.

16. The method of Claim 5 wherein the cysteine protease is Cathepsin S.
17. The method of Claim 16 wherein the disease is psoriasis or Grave's exophthalmos.
18. Use of a compound of any of the Claims 1-3 for the manufacture of a medicament for combination therapy with a biologic wherein the compound treats the immune response caused  
5 by the biologic.